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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Nothing Like It.

Dr. Sill, 246 Penn street, says that nothing he ever gave in his business has resulted in so much satisfaction as the Laughing Gas.

T's. T's. T's.

Tailors, Tobacconists and Tanners are good judges of wool, and always use Slaymaker's Barbers to keep their skin nice, smooth and clean.

Potash and Prime Soda Ash

Are still selling at the old rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, where you can procure patent medicines and pure medicinal liquors at the lowest prices. Remember the place.

A Flowing Well,

Struck at No. 70 Fifth street. Four more counties sold to-day (Tuesday) for "Powers' Perpetual Broom, Armstrong, Butler and Indiana counties, Pa., and Carroll county, Ohio. Come without delay. See advertisement of J. N. Whidden in another column.

Universalist Fair

Open every night this week at City Hall.

Yard Wide Sheeting,

85c; fine Shirting, 25c; extra quality and wide shirting, 33c; good flat cotton, 12½c per yard. All the very best makes at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

Corns, Bunions,

And Diseased Nails instantaneously and efficaciously cured, without pain or bleeding. Dr. Rendall for a few days longer. Office as heretofore at No. 20 Fifth street; hours 12 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Great Sale

Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will offer, commencing this day some $50,000 worth of Dress Goods, embracing almost everything required for the coming season, at such prices as will command their immediate sale. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Purvinnce's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Baron Munchausen,

Is supposed by many to have been the greatest liar that ever lived; but compared to the fellow whose name is unmentionable to ears polite; but we hold that both of these worthies are completely outstripped and distanced by the vendors of the quack remedies (?) of this day, who completely deluge the advertising columns of the newspapers, with their exagerations and falsifications, much to the disgust of those who are really in search of information. For that reason we seldom notice or refer to advertisements of any medicines in our columns. But we are pleased for once to be able to pay our humble tribute to the unequalled excellencies of the old and well established Stomach Bitters and Scandinavian Remedies, now manufactured by Brown, Walton & Co., successors to the great Swedish Physician, Dr. Rosander, retired from the labors of his self sacrificing profession, with honor and (deservedly) an immense fortune—from which position he generously brought with him to this country. We speak advisedly of know these Bitters and Medicines to be all they are represented.

The Daily Commercial

The Coolie Trade.

The French ship Tamatava, from Macao, arrived at Mariel February 7th, with a cargo of two hundred and eighty-nine Coolies, consigned to the Allanza Company. These are part of the laborers pertaining to a special contract with the Company, and from the appearance of the field-laborers; and so few importing houses in Cuba are engaged in this trade, that they are not able to supply the demand. Some of the wealthy merchants are sending out special agents to China for the purpose of procuring them on their own account. There appears to be no competition whatever in this trade. This is rather remarkable, as very little capital is required, and good credit in the East suffices, the usance of drafts there being generally at four months date. The expense per head for importing does not exceed one hundred and seventy dollars in gold, including the twelve dollars usually advanced to the laborer when shipped. This is the present contract price, but it is probable that on the next contract, as there is no competition, will probably be higher. Last year twenty vessels arrived from China, with about 6,000 Coolies. The mortality among these Coolies after their arrival in Cuba is generally very great. The entire Chinese population does not perhaps exceed 40,000 souls. It is thought that the importation of negroes from other East Indian would give much more satisfaction than these Chinese generally do.

THE SHENANGO COAL COMPANY'S RAILROAD.—The Erie *Dispatch* pronounces the passage of the Shenango Coal Company's Railroad bill, already published in the COMMERCIAL, "one of the most flagrant wrongs ever perpetrated upon the State." Its reason for doing so is because the alleged object of the road is to divert the Lake Superior Iron Ore trade and the Shenango Valley Coal trade from the port of Erie to the north-eastern end of Lake Erie, at Conneaut. All the very best makes at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE VETO.

The President Sustained in the Senate.

Thaddeus Stevens as a Pacificator.

No Representation from the Southern States until Congress shall Decide to Admit Them.

Exciting Scenes in Senate and House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Senate Sustains the Veto.

This has been a field day in the American Congress. The Senate chamber has not witnessed such an attendance of spectators since the famous days of the winter of 1861. The galleries, aisles and corridors, the cloak rooms, on the floor, and even the reporters' gallery, were filled, ladies being admitted to the latter place. On the floor of the Senate there was a third of the members from the House present at intervals in the debate. An anticipated excited debate on the President's veto message drew this immense attendance.

Senator Wade, before the question was reached, introduced a Constitutional amendment making the Presidential office good only for one term of the incumbent. In speaking briefly on this, he said that the President proposed to admit to the halls of Congress rebels lately in arms, and he added that he looked upon those who favored it as little better than traitors at heart.

This declaration produced an immense sensation. After Mr. Wade concluded, the Freedmen's Bureau bill came up. Garrett Davis spoke an hour. Senator Trumbull, the author of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, then spoke for two hours and a half, and was listened to with great interest by the audience. He was entirely courteous to the President, and alike addressed his argument from a legal point of view.

At half past four, amid breathless silence, the question was called, whether the bill should be enacted, notwithstanding the President's objections. The yeas and nays were called, and every name and vote were watched with intense interest. There was a disposition to applaud when Senators Dixon, Doolittle, Morgan and Cowan voted to sustain the President.

When the vote was announced by the Vice President, declaring that two-thirds not having voted for the bill, it was lost, and the veto was sustained, the pent up masses in the galleries sent up prolonged and enthusiastic cheers, mingled with the applause of the colored gallery. The Vice President immediately ordered the clearing of the galleries, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and his officers promptly executed the order.

The Republicans who voted to sustain the President were Senators Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Henderson, Morgan, Norton, Stewart, Van Winkle and Willey. Messrs. Dixon, Doolittle, Morgan, Norton and Van Winkle never before in the bill when it originally passed the Senate. Messrs. Cowan and Willey were absent when that vote was taken.

An Exciting Scene in the House.

Soon after the House was called to order, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens got into the floor and proposed a concurrent resolution from the Reconstruction Committee, declaring that in order to close agitation on a question which seems likely to disturb the action of Government, as well as to protect the interests which exist in the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from either of said States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation.

In presenting this resolution, Mr. Stevens spoke about five minutes, and said that there had been an earnest investigation by the Committee, until yesterday, into the condition of affairs in those States; but now the question is not one of representation, but whether they could admit this State to representation, but whether there has been such a state of things, which had induced the Committee to consider it wholly out of their power to proceed further without surrendering a great principle, and without surrendering the principles for which the country had been saved from the usurpation of another power, meaning the President. He demanded the previous question, and refused to allow debate, whereupon there was a great scene of confusion and excitement.

Mr. Rogers, of New York, denounced above the din that the attempt to pass it under the gag law was an act of tyranny and despotism. He was called to order from all parts of the hall. The Democrats then resolved to force the Republicans to yield by refusing to transact any business, and they moved to adjourn, to excuse members from voting, and other dilatory motions, and by calling the yeas and nays, consumed seven hours in this proceeding. At five o'clock the Democrats made a special excuse for the House's debate on each side, when a vote should be taken.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, seemed to reflect the views of the majority when he declared that there could be no compromise but that of passing the resolutions. During the struggles, there were numerous exciting scenes. Little or no debate was allowed. When Voorhees attempted to announce that the bill had sustained the President his voice could hardly be heard above the shouts of "order" from the Republican side. When the vote was brought over to the House, the members gathered in crowds and dissected it, while the monotonous call of the roll was going on.

At 7:30 P. M., it was evident that the opposition could hold out no longer, and Mr. Eldridge announced that it was impossible to resist such a majority. A vote was then had and the resolution was passed with only forty votes against it, among whom were Messrs. Raymond, Green Clay Smith, Newell, of New Jersey, and Phelps, of Maryland. The House then adjourned.

Highly Interesting.

Prospects of the Bureau Bill—Tax on Whisky not to be Reduced—Bad State of Affairs in South Carolina—Attempted Escape of Convicts from the Tombs —Kerosene Oil Works Burned—Cotton Warehouses Destroyed, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, February 20.

THE PROSPECT.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says there is great excitement here to-day on the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The galleries of the Senate are densely packed with an eager audience. Senator Foote is detained at home by sickness. The friends of Senator Morgan assert that he will vote for the bill. And the chances seem rather in favor of its passage over the President's veto by a two-third vote, but the result is very problematic. It has transpired that a majority of the Cabinet was in favor of the veto yesterday. It was supposed that Secretaries Seward, McCulloch, Welles, and, it is said, Denison. The other members opposed it.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

The *Post's* Washington special says that the Ways and Means Committee this morning voted not to change the tax on whisky. The tax will, therefore, remain at two dollars per gallon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *Post's* Charleston correspondent represents affairs in a very bad condition in the vicinity of the Cooper River. Robberies and murders of soldiers and Union men by bush whackers are of daily occurrence. A cavalry force has been sent to the localities in which the worst disorders of the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from either of said States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation.

In presenting this resolution, Mr. Stevens spoke about five minutes, and said that there had been an earnest investigation by the Committee, until yesterday, into the condition of affairs in those States; but now the question is not one of representation, but whether they could admit this State to representation, but whether there has been such a state of things, which had induced the Committee to consider it wholly out of their power to proceed further without surrendering a great principle, and without surrendering the principles for which the country had been saved from the usurpation of another power, meaning the President. He demanded the previous question, and refused to allow debate, whereupon there was a great scene of confusion and excitement.

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THIRD EDITION

6 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Terry before the Reconstruction Committee.

No Reduction in Tax on Liquors

Case of the Indianapolis Conspirators.

Southern Civil Cases in Supreme Court

Exciting Scenes in Senate and House.

Enormous Cotton Frauds in the South.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1866.

Major General Terry

Was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, and testified at length relative to affairs in Virginia. He did not believe the people were loyal enough to be represented at present in Congress.

The Tax on Liquors.

The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting to-day, agreed unanimously to report a resolution to the House, declaring that it is unwise to change the Internal Revenue tax on distilled spirits. Mr. Hooper endeavored to get another tax on whisky, but objection was made to it, and it required unanimous consent.

Jurisdiction of Military Commissions.

The question of jurisdiction of Military Commissions will be argued before the Supreme Court on the 5th of March. The question comes up in the case of certain parties who were tried for certain offenses in Indiana by Military Commission, convicted and sentenced to death, the sentence approved by President Johnson, and afterwards commuted to imprisonment. Upon *habeas corpus* the lower Court has declined to release them, and denounce the proceedings as illegal, and the case will be heard upon appeal. Benjamin F. Butler is retained in the case for the Government, and Ex-Attorney General Black for the petitioners.

Southern Cases in Supreme Court.

The Southern States have not, during the past four years, been represented in the Supreme Court, but since the beginning of the third year of the war, the District courts in Louisiana and Florida have been in full blast, and many cases have thus gone up in regular channels to the highest tribunal. These have been put upon what has been called the dead docket, the court declining to hear them under the condition of affairs prevailing. It was this proceeding, upon which Chief Justice Chase's action in Jeff. Davis's case was based, but the cases are now opened on the docket, and these cases, which have been so long suspended, are now to be heard.

The Cabinet

Was fully represented to-day and held quite a long session. Papers were submitted to the Executive Chamber to-day, the President having given instructions to allow no one to enter while the Cabinet was in session.

The Cotton Frauds.

Mr. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Harvey Watterson, of Tennessee, who were appointed by the President to visit the Southern States and investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed by the United States agents employed in the purchase of cotton, have returned to this city, and will soon make a report on the subject. They report the cotton frauds as enormous, and say that it will require a special investigation committee to confident them. They say that the cotton agents and their associates have converted in many instances very large sums to their own use, which belonged in fact either to the United States or to the people from whom, under one pretext and another, the cotton was obtained.

GEN. SCOTT'S PORTRAIT.

Lieut. General Grant, with several members of his staff, started this evening at seven o'clock for New York, to receive the portrait of Gen. Scott, to be presented by the Union League of that city.

UTAH OFFICIALS.

The Mormon officials in Utah Territory are all being removed, besides a new District Attorney was recently confirmed by the Senate. Secretary McCulloch has, on recommendation of Governor Durkee, Chief Justice Titus, of Utah, and Gentile Collax, appointed the most prominent Gentiles of Salt Lake, Messrs. Lee and Gilbert, Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue, in place of two polygamists, who have held these offices, and who were living in open defiance of the anti-polygamy law.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PLUMER, February 20.

Ed. D. King, United States Assistant Superintendent of Repairs on this section, was stopped to-day while on his way from Pithole to Plumer, by four desperadoes, who attempted to rob him. They asked him the time of day, and when about to tell them he was seized by one of the parties. Disengaging himself, he broke away at a rapid pace, and managed to escape their tolls, although four or five bullets were sent after him to bring him to.

THE FENIANS AND CANADA.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

B. Doran Killian's Letter—Action of the Catholic Bishop of Toronto—A Collision Feared on St. Patrick's Day.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The *Herald's* Toronto special publication of a letter addressed by B. Doran Killian to the magistrate of Orangemen, in which he suggests to Canada if the Orangemen were permitted to meet in the Capital, causes considerable excitement. The Catholic Bishop of Toronto has given his permission to make equal demonstrations on St. Patrick's day. They will be out in force, and a conflict with the organization is feared. Last Sunday the Bishop announced from the pulpit that the Fenian organization had at least the good effect of calling attention to Ireland's grievances. Parliament has refused to do anything concerning it, and if some change was not made in Ireland before the summer set in, desperate conflicts would undoubtedly ensue.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

Action of the House Indorsed by the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., February 19.—A caucus to-night of the Union members of the Legislature unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the action of the Union Representatives in Congress, we recognize an exposition of our principles and the trade in a party and saves our country throughout the late rebellion, and we tender such Representatives our hearty support.

The European and North American Railway.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 20.—All the bills in aid of the European and North American Railway Company have passed the Legislature in a form satisfactory to its friends. The chief interest has centered upon the enabling act, so-called, which extends all the rights of the company, preserving to it its land grants and the charter of the Union Pacific, sanctions the contract for extending the line in New Brunswick from the boundary to the city of St. John's; authorizes the consolidation of the lines between Portland and Bangor, and the purchase of the lines from Bangor west to Halifax. The Bangor loan act of 1864, accepted by the city, is extended two years, authorizing a loan of $500,000 to the company. A new bill authorizing a public loan of $300,000 by the city of Bangor, gives two directors to the city, elected by the city Council. The city of Bangor is to have a first lien on the railway to Union, fifty-nine miles. The lands granted amount to 873,112 acres. To the claims of Maine on the United States assigned to the company, the Governor and Council are directed to take no action, and to remarkable for the dogged and unrelenting manner in which the bulldog would hold on to his prey.

As it was nearly dark and bitter cold, the roughs and their allies could not think of returning to Chicago that evening, and so they made a grandjunk for Sunderland's tavern, two hundred yards off, where they refreshed themselves they took possession. They drank all the liquor and ate all the food on the premises, for which they paid, but on setting out on their return to Chicago in the morning they robbed Mr. Sunderland of fifty dollars in greenbacks, which they enveloped themselves to keep out the piercing cold, and thus equipped they straggled into town. Many cases of frozen feet, hands, noses and ears occurred, which were thawed by frequent potations at the vile dog-geries in the city.

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FROM GEORGIA.

Difficulty Between Citizens and Colored Soldiers at Columbus—Petition for the Withdrawal of Colored Troops—No Negroes Sent to Cuba—Savannah Cotton Market—New Postoffice Opened.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The steamers Herman Livingston and Vinq, from Savannah, on the 17th, have arrived.

The Columbus, Georgia, *Sun*, gives the particulars of an *emeute* in the streets of that city between negroes and whites. The negro troops which one negro was killed and several whites badly wounded.

The Savannah *Herald* says the Georgia Senate passed a resolution appointing a commission to proceed to Washington and request the withdrawal of negro troops from that State.

The Mayor of Columbus has ordered that no liquor be sold on election days hereafter in Columbus have appointed a committee to wait upon the United States officers to see if some measure could be adopted for the removal or the detachment of colored troops there.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says the statement that a steamer left Augusta with negroes for Cuba, is a falsehood.

The *Herald's* cotton market report quotes common at 12½@12½c. Very dull.

Twenty-four new post offices have been opened in Georgia.

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The prize money is now ready for distribution to the crews of the following vessels by the Treasury Department: Kearsarge, Sacramento, Fort Jackson, American Flag, Flambeau and Canandaigua.

Wash Davis, ex-rebel Brigadier-General, and E. M. Yancey, editor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, have been pardoned by the President.

A Washington special of yesterday says: At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday a vote was taken on the veto message, which stood as follows: For sustaining, Seward, McCulloch and Dennison; against the veto, Stanton, Harlan and Speed. It is expected the reorganization of the Cabinet will be completed immediately. Governor Cowan will no doubt be offered a place in the new Cabinet.

It is said the Secretary of the Treasury has refused to sign the numbers of the new five cent currency, which contains the likeness of S. M. Clark, Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, and who figured in the Treasury scandal case some time since, with the word "Shame" written with ink over Clark's face.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, our Minister at St. Petersburg, was entertained on the 19th of January, while in Berlin, at the residence of Bethels, by the corporation and merchants of Warsaw.

The annual meeting of the Grape Growers' Association will be held in Cleveland during the present week, commencing this morning. A large attendance of delegates is expected, and quite a number of interesting information will probably be elicited by the discussions. All interested in grape culture should be present.

The Canadians are threatened with a small Indian trouble. The Indians on Manitoulin Island have quarreled among themselves owing to the rivalries of the Church of England and Jesuits missionaries, who are preaching each other and the whites with extermination.

A disgraceful scene occurred in the Tennessee Legislature on Friday last. The franchise bill had been under discussion in the House, and the Union men proposed to go to a vote, when Speaker refused to put the question, which the House refused to vote, and the Speaker thereupon declared there was no quorum present, a discussion arose upon the question, and the Speaker excitedly called a Union member a liar, using scoundrel, and threw his mallet at his head. The adjournment of the House prevented further difficulty.

The Milledgeville correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, 8th, says quite a sensation has been produced among some of the members of the Georgia Legislature and by the keepers of the boarding-houses in the city, on account of the long continued absence of money from the treasury of the State. Notwithstanding the Legislature of the State has been in session three weeks, and a bill or resolution has been passed for the purpose, not a cent "advance" of pay has yet been made to the members and officers of the General Assembly, for the very satisfactory and sufficient reason that the money in the Republican treasury is not in sufficient to meet the demand. It is not at all doubtful at one time if a panic would originate among the members, especially those of small means, on the subject of money. A Shylock would be a perfect God send, and the pound of flesh would be readily promised for accommodation. The Governor has been casting his book in all waters wherea bite might have been expected, but has, as yet, got no bite.

The Sandwich Island girl, who was recently abducted from that island by the Captain of a British yacht, has been returned by said Captain, who claims that the whole transaction was "only a joke." The whole navy of King Kammehami, consisting of one small steam tug, was sent in pursuit immediately after the abduction, and soon overhauled the yacht, which was becalmed. The Captain of the latter facetiously offered the naval commander some provisions as he was so far from home, but refused to be "boarded" himself.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution to amend the Constitution, by rendering the President of the United States ineligible to a second election.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire how far the lately rebellious States had conformed to the requirements of the President's reconstruction policy.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, presented the petition of ex-assistant assessors, asking increased compensation, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

At one o'clock the Chair announced that the morning hour having expired, the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill returned by the President, to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, was next in order.

Mr. HENDERSON presented the petitions of citizens of Missouri, on the subject of reconstruction, asking Congress to annul the acts of the President in establishing civil governments in the South, and to secure equal rights to all without distinction on account of color. Referred to the special Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. WADE introduced the following Joint Resolution proposed, to an amendment to the Constitution:

"Gentlemen," says he, "Here's my dog. If he wins I want you to understand I win. I haven't come out here from Boston to have this thing broken up. If it is, the dogs will have to fight it out privately to-morrow. The fight must go on, and if my dog wins, he stays; and if he loses, he loses. All I want, gentlemen, is fair play, and I leave it to the sporting community of Chicago to see that I get it."

His dog Bowler was a genuine pure blooded bull dog, weighing about 24 pounds, much reduced in flesh in order to get him into a "fighting trim." The Chicago dog "Billy" had stood the process of reduction better than dog "Bowler," and appeared in so much better fighting trim, that odds were freely given in his favor of $250 to $150.

After the dogs had been put through a course of "sparring," to see that no poison had been applied externally for the purpose of injuring the other dog if he should bite him, they were taken to their corners of the pit and bid "go in." True to the blood of the bull-dog, race, they needed no coaxing, nor urging, but went savagely to work, while the spectators, clinging to one another, pressing close forward, were thrilled with the fury of the scene. "Billy" got instantly a breast-hold, and threw "Bowler" heavily. For about thirty minutes the fight continued with varying fortunes, though "Billy" had altogether the best of it. They fought on until past four o'clock, when, after a brief relief, "Billy" seized "Bowler" by the right fore leg, bit through the sinews, and then viciously tugged and pulled, and twisted, until the leg was broken. "Bowler" did not seem to know the proper place to bite, and was scientifically, for a great degree, the opportunities he was occasionally offered. The throat was his main place of attack. They frequently held each other in the grasp for five or ten minutes at a time, re-commencing operations as soon as one another. Billy often seized Bowler by the throat and dragged him round the pit, tearing him with his tusks. At the end of about two hours the dogs began to show signs of weakness. Billy appeared to be losing wind, and Bowler, with renewed energy, pulled him about, and seemed on the eve of defeat. After fighting for two hours and twenty-five minutes, Bowler, who had been undermost for some time, made a desperate rally, rolled over Billy, and held him by the throat, while Billy could not get hold of the mouth, depriving him of all power to retaliate. The owner cried out, "Set all you want to on the dog, boys"—but there were no takers.

Five minutes had elapsed since the change in the position of the fighting dogs, and Bowler, with one shrewd glance the state of the case stepped forward and said: "Boys, I'll give you $50 for Bowler and will stand to it if you'll back in my life. You see that my dog is going to win, and it is a pity to sacrifice a good dog in this position any longer." At this the backers of Billy pushed around crestfallen, discomfited and utterly deprived of the courage to fight, and associates have converted in many instances very large sums to their own use, which belonged in fact either to the United States or to the people from whom, under one pretext and another, the cotton was obtained.

GEN. SCOTT'S PORTRAIT.

Lieut. General Grant, with several members of his staff, started this evening at seven o'clock for New York, to receive the portrait of Gen. Scott, to be presented by the Union League of that city.

UTAH OFFICIALS.

The Mormon officials in Utah Territory are all being removed, besides a new District Attorney was recently confirmed by the Senate. Secretary McCulloch has, on recommendation of Governor Durkee, Chief Justice Titus, of Utah, and Gentile Collax, appointed the most prominent Gentiles of Salt Lake, Messrs. Lee and Gilbert, Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue, in place of two polygamists, who have held these offices, and who were living in open defiance of the anti-polygamy law.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PLUMER, February 20.

Ed. D. King, United States Assistant Superintendent of Repairs on this section, was stopped to-day while on his way from Pithole to Plumer, by four desperadoes, who attempted to rob him. They asked him the time of day, and when about to tell them he was seized by one of the parties. Disengaging himself, he broke away at a rapid pace, and managed to escape their tolls, although four or five bullets were sent after him to bring him to.

THE FENIANS AND CANADA.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

B. Doran Killian's Letter—Action of the Catholic Bishop of Toronto—A Collision Feared on St. Patrick's Day.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The *Herald's* Toronto special publication of a letter addressed by B. Doran Killian to the magistrate of Orangemen, in which he suggests to Canada if the Orangemen were permitted to meet in the Capital, causes considerable excitement. The Catholic Bishop of Toronto has given his permission to make equal demonstrations on St. Patrick's day. They will be out in force, and a conflict with the organization is feared. Last Sunday the Bishop announced from the pulpit that the Fenian organization had at least the good effect of calling attention to Ireland's grievances. Parliament has refused to do anything concerning it, and if some change was not made in Ireland before the summer set in, desperate conflicts would undoubtedly ensue.

FROM GEORGIA.

Difficulty Between Citizens and Colored Soldiers at Columbus—Petition for the Withdrawal of Colored Troops—No Negroes Sent to Cuba—Savannah Cotton Market—New Postoffice Opened.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The steamers Herman Livingston and Vinq, from Savannah, on the 17th, have arrived.

The Columbus, Georgia, *Sun*, gives the particulars of an *emeute* in the streets of that city between negroes and whites in which one negro was killed and several whites badly wounded.

The Savannah *Herald* says the Georgia Senate passed a resolution appointing a commission to proceed to Washington and request the withdrawal of negro troops from that State.

The Mayor of Columbus has ordered that no liquor be sold on election days hereafter in Columbus have appointed a committee to wait upon the United States officers to see if some measure could be adopted for the removal or the detachment of colored troops there.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says the statement that a steamer left Augusta with negroes for Cuba, is a falsehood.

The *Herald's* cotton market report quotes common at 12½@12½c. Very dull.

Twenty-four new post offices have been opened in Georgia.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution to amend the Constitution, by rendering the President of the United States ineligible to a second election.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire how far the lately rebellious States had conformed to the requirements of the President's reconstruction policy.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, presented the petition of ex-assistant assessors, asking increased compensation, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

At one o'clock the Chair announced that the morning hour having expired, the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill returned by the President, to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, was next in order.

Mr. HENDERSON presented the petitions of citizens of Missouri, on the subject of reconstruction, asking Congress to annul the acts of the President in establishing civil governments in the South, and to secure equal rights to all without distinction on account of color. Referred to the special Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. WADE introduced the following Joint Resolution proposed, to an amendment to the Constitution:

Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution:

"ARTICLE—The executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and shall not again be eligible to that office during the term of his natural life. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, who shall not again be eligible to the office of President of the United States during the term of his natural life. Congress may by law provide for the case of removal by death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, such officer shall not again be eligible to the office of President during the term of his natural life."

Mr. WADE, on offering this resolution, said: I will state that this resolution is no new idea to me. For I have been an advocate of it for many years, and I have derived the very strong impression I have on the subject by a very careful observation of the workings of our Government through such periods as I have been an observer of it. It does not, Mr. Speaker, as I have elected a President of the United States who has not been tempted to use the vast powers entrusted to him according to his own opinion, to advance his re-election, and when I say this of the President, I say this of all of them. What we are going to do should find that this difficulty would be obviated in the future. Under the present system of the executive office, the President is tempted to use the patronage of the Government, influenced like a great many others before him, and I say this in no attempt to depreciate the merits of those men, because the constitution places before them temptations which we can hardly expect that human nature will resist, and in the long run it will never resist us. The Washington himself, the most sagacious of them all, the most patriotic of the Government, informed us that it was his opinion that there was a weakness that ought to be remedied. He saw it. He said in his farewell address that a man entrusted with the vast legal powers during the period he was President might be tempted to use them for his advancement afterwards, and almost all the Presidents since have felt the necessity of some such check upon personal ambition. It is for the protection of more than human wisdom to be relieved from this temptation. We might trace this, had we time, through succeeding administrations, but I should find that this difficulty would always weigh like gravitation upon the mind of almost every President. I say it in the present case, because I have no doubt that the present chief magistrate came into office honest and sincerely single in his mind, since he is truthful in his opinions. What were some of the evils? Why, sir, he has had the power to remove every day for two months that treason was a crime; that it ought to be punished. That it must be traitorous odious, and that he was the man to do this. He has said it to every delegation that has come before him. Before I have once stereotyped on the minds of the whole people. How, sir, has he performed that pledge? Has he performed it? Let the facts make the President's answer. Part of the war he unheard of spectacle of one of the greatest rebellions that ever shook a nation, including more lives, more expense than all the rebellions that have occurred, including the Revolution, sir, not to have established in consequence of it. Something is wrong. If this is all right, then the whole system of the Government is wrong, and it ought to be abolished. Sir, the President was right when he said that the power of the Executive ought to be rendered odious. Why did he not carry out this declaration? What has occurred to change the position of the country? I will not say that he has the ambition, which has tempted all who have gone before him, to mind, in the language of Cæsar, that the Chicago people gave up so early, and did not insist on having a second fight. Sir, the list of men which would undoubtedly have been that the dogs would have died in the pit, and the dogs would have been drawn. That is singular that people as shrewd as the Chicago sporting men should have allowed themselves to have been so egregiously taken in. The revision of feeling consequent upon the success of their hopes and wishes was not less so great as to deprive them of all coolness. The experience cost them dear, and will doubtless teach them a lesson for all another time. The Chicago dog died a few minutes after being taken out, but "Billy" was kept on his legs until three or four o'clock in the morning, constant to the last. After McGinley had taken up his dog, which was dead, and left the pit, he took his dog into the corner and said, "I will show you how game he is and how he will stand." Then, turning to the dog, he encouraged on three legs to the centre of the pit, and fell back,

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural news, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper or the printing office should be addressed to the "Business Manager." All communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The President's veto message of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, while it advances many strongly-reasoned objections to certain features, proceeds on the ground that the object aimed at is unobjectionable and strongly to be desired, but that, in the opinion of the President, this bill was not the best method of reaching it. This, both as it relates to the late slave population and as it bears on the relations of the President and Congress, is a hopeful view of the case; one, we think, that ought to temper comment on what undeniably is a difference much to be regretted. That there will be much excitement, in and out of Congress, because the President has deemed it to be his duty to veto the bill, is quite certain—but the difference need not be irreconcilable; and if it is, it is only in one particular. It sometimes happens that an open issue, prosecuted to a settlement, leads to speedy agreement and firm friendship, when coldness of manner and implied rather than expressed distrust, may lead to irreconcilable enmity. Now that the President and Congress both know that they disagree, and precisely wherein, there is but one thing for them to do, and that is—conceding to each other honesty of motive—to proceed to find the way for reaching the object which both sides have in view. The President expresses "much regret" that he cannot give his approval to the bill, and he trusts that experience and reflection may lead to an agreement on some measure that shall attain all those objects sought for in this bill, but in a manner that will be consistent with the public welfare. In this view of duty the President is said to have been supported by at least one half of his Cabinet, and a considerable minority in both branches of Congress is known to be with him. Whatever may be thought of the President's reasons, or of the general policy involved in the vetoing of a measure passed by nearly two-thirds of Congress, no one, we think, will be able to detect in the message anything like asperity of feeling or unkindness of tone, or any other wish than that there may yet be an agreement for the sake of the objects which he with Congress wishes to see attained. No one who reads the message will deny its many strong points, positions which it will be difficult to answer, that at the very least, holding the objections he does, the President in signing the bill would have made a sacrifice of convictions which men seldom make.

There have been during the war and since, measures justifiable more on the ground of the strong necessities of the case, than by a severe scrutiny on constitutional grounds, and probably to some extent this Bureau Bill was a measure of this kind. Doubtless the President, as Senator FESSENDEN declared for himself, a short time since, feels that it is extremely desirable that legislation of this character should cease as soon as possible,—at any rate, we perceive nothing in either the reasons offered or the temper of the message, that precludes the belief that the President and Congress (with individual exceptions) may preserve harmonious relations.

ICE TRADE.

We noticed lately in the COMMERCIAL, the beginning of a new enterprise in our neighborhood—the gathering of ice in the Beaver river, to be shipped to the Southern Mississippi market. The profits of such an enterprise depend greatly on the prudence and business skill with which it is conducted. We give below some sketch of the history of the business as it has been carried on at the East, where it is both an extensive and profitable trade.

The first instance known of any export of ice was in 1799, when a cargo was sent from New York city to Charleston. But in 1805 the business was begun in Boston by a Mr. FREDERIC TUDOR, who sent a cargo to the West Indies, reaping a heavy *loss* by the venture, as he did also the following year. Some ice was sent for a year or two to Charleston, but with little profit. The embargo and then the war suspended the shipment, which was resumed in 1815 and has been continued ever since. For many years the West Indies and the Southern States were its only markets. In 1833 it was first sent to the East Indies—to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The principal part of the ice is shipped from Boston, being gathered in ponds and rivers within convenient distances of the city. It is stored in ice houses and shipped at any season of the year, according to the requirements of the trade.

There are about twenty days of the season that are suitable for cutting the ice. It is cut when of the proper thickness—about four inches—and is packed in the ice houses in squares of about forty-four inches. When transferred to vessels these plates are divided into four of twenty inches square, which are passed under a plane that leaves a slight elevation or rim along two of its sides, so that the plates are kept separate. This is to prevent their freezing together and to facilitate the unloading from the vessel.

The price of the article varies, of course, in different markets. In 1847 it sold in Havana for 6¼ cents per pound. In Calcutta never above 6 cents, sometimes as low as 2½ cents. It has become a necessity, as it was a few years ago a luxury, of life. From sixteen ponds near Boston there were taken, in 1864, over 340,000 tons of ice. The consumption has greatly increased of late years. Nearly $2,000,000 are invested in the ice trade in Boston and vicinity, employing about 550 ships and 4,000 persons.

We hope the trade may prosper down our river, both for the profit of the dealers and for the comfort of the people in the hot regions of the South.

HOT-BEDS FOR FARMERS' GARDENS.

Gardeners and farmers who raise vegetables to sell in the market must have hot-beds. They know, of course, how to make them. But there are many farmers who might have the comfort and benefit of hot-beds, but never do, either because they do not think of it, or because they don't know how to make them. For such we present the following instructions for making the smallest and cheapest kind of beds:

First excavate a space in the ground about as large as the bed is to be, and twelve to eighteen inches deep. Fill this with fresh horse manure, leaves, litter from the stable, pressing it down moderately. Put good soil and compost on this about five or six inches thick. Then place a frame or box, without a bottom, on this, and fit closely to it for a cover a window sash. Or, the manure may be placed in a pile on the ground, and the frame and glass be put on it. The heat from the fermenting manure and from the sun will make heat enough to hasten the vegetation of the seeds sown in the soil. To avoid too much heat, the sash must be raised a little during sunny days. Attention must be paid to watering the plants, and if cold weather comes on, the glass must be covered with straw, mats or carpets, and the boxes well banked up with manure.

Cucumbers for early use, tomatoes, cabbage plants, radishes, lettuce, and other articles for the table, may be started in this way, and transplanted to the garden when the weather is warm. After transplanting, as they will be a little tender, they require protection for a while in the cool nights. By hot-beds, which are easily made, and which it is no labor to attend to, many of the useful and palatable products of the garden may be procured two or three weeks earlier than by sowing in the open ground. Why should not farmers and their families have this spring luxury, as well as other people? It depends on themselves to get them. If the sash and boards be at hand, the whole concern, on the scale for a family, can be made in two or three hours.

A NAME.

It is a little curious, and not altogether creditable to the ingenuity or ambition of the citizens of the United States, that they have for themselves no suitable and convenient name, by which their nationality may be distinguished. Our nation is known by its political title, and this, too, is sufficient to define our country on the world's map. But when it comes to the case of the individual citizen, he has not a name of nationality to distinguish him. This is scarcely fair to a people who are the rulers in the nation and who own the country. An Irishman or German has a name that sticks to him, even after he becomes a citizen here. But the citizen is anonymous as to nationality, though one of the sovereign people.

In ethnological classifications the name "American" applies to the aborigines of this country, the red man of the forest, the wild Indian. And when applied to the nations of European descent, it embraces the inhabitants of South America and of the Northern British Provinces as well as those of our country. "Yankee" has been too long and too closely restricted to local application to be a general name. In different parts of our country it has, moreover, associations not entirely homogeneous. "Citizen of the United States" is too formidable for its length to be a colloquial name. It is a highly honorable style, but it is not handy for use.

What then is to be done? Ah, that is the question that proposes that difficulty, without solving it. The subject has been mentioned, we believe, in Congress. Perhaps that body may invent, discover or manufacture a name. Perhaps, after all, we shall fall heir to the name science has allotted to the "poor Indian." It is not likely he will need it much longer. And then we can be called *Americans* all the world over without danger of being set down as savages by our foreign friends. *American* will do very well. Let it be American, then, at home and abroad.

DEMOCRACY AS IT IS.

The little State of Delaware has for several years past been governed by a Democratic Legislature. They hold the power still. During all the trying years of the war against the rebellion, and even when their own State was threatened with invasion, this Democratic body refused to give a dollar or a man to defend the flag and the country; refused, even, to pay their State's quota, of a few hundred dollars, to inclose the graves of her sleeping sons who fought and fell at Gettysburg; refused on some measure that would attain all those objects sought for in this bill, but in a manner that will be consistent with the public welfare. In this view of duty the President is said to have been supported by at least one half of his Cabinet, and a considerable minority in both branches of Congress is known to be with him. Whatever may be thought of the President's reasons, or of the general policy involved in the vetoing of a measure passed by nearly two-thirds of Congress, no one, we think, will be able to detect in the message anything like asperity of feeling or unkindness of tone, or any other wish than that there may yet be an agreement for the sake of the objects which he with Congress wishes to see attained. No one who reads the message will deny its many strong points, positions which it will be difficult to answer, that at the very least, holding the objections he does, the President in signing the bill would have made a sacrifice of convictions which men seldom make.

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ABOUT $600,000.—A Philadelphia paper says: The project of having a line of steamships between this and southern ports is about to be consummated. An act incorporating the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company has been passed by the Legislature, and about $600,000 has been subscribed. A meeting of citizens and the stockholders will be held on Tuesday evening next, preliminary to the organization of the company and to procure an additional subscription.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A joint stock company, with $50,000 capital, is getting up in Buffalo, to establish an institution to treat diseases by compressed air. The operation consists in placing the patient in a small circular room, through which, by means of an air pump, 100,000 cubic inches of pure air is forced every minute, under a pressure of fifteen pounds to the inch. The air consequently being compressed to one-half its volume, the patient inhales double the amount of oxygen.

A contagion has broken out in the beehives of certain districts in France. A distinct sort of infusorian hastens on the bee, and multiplies on his body with such rapidity that deadly ravages in a few hours.

The Congregational Quarterly for January, recently issued, contains the Congregational statistics for the present year. There are in the United States, according to these tables, 2,722 Orthodox Congregational churches, 2,761 ministers and a total membership of 365,206.

The announcement that Gen. Grant will open a route between Minnesota and Montana gives much satisfaction, and many parties are preparing to move to that Territory. Capt. Fisk, the well-known Minnesota explorer, will accompany the expedition and aid in establishing the route. He will also take his own party of emigrants, which he is now organizing at St. Paul, under charge of military protection.

A New York letter says: The reports of the cattle disease in Pennsylvania is occasioning no little uneasiness, particularly in connection with the hog cholera abroad. The city butchers say that many of their best customers have stopped buying pork altogether, not on the belief that it is infected with "trifaine," but that the disgusting accounts of it in Germany, as reported in the papers have forced them against it. Some of the pork speculators, who are operating for a fall in prices, will doubtless do all they can to intensify this disgust.

An Italian physician has recently discovered a remedy for certain forms of neuralgia. Attributing the obstinacy of the disease (trafficial neuralgia) to the variations of temperature so frequent in Sicily, he adopted the expedient of covering all the painful parts with a thick coating of collodion, containing a certain proportion of the hydrochlorate of morphine. This treatment was perfectly successful; the relief was instantaneous and permanent, and the coating fell off in the course of one or two days.

A table has been officially prepared, exhibiting the amount of moneys deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States from all sources in the States of Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. The total amount is nearly $25,000,000, from April, 1865, to February, 1866, divided as follows: Custom House fees, principally at New Orleans, $2,875,000; captured and abandoned property, $15,134,000; direct tax, $68,000; confiscations, $120,000; tax on cotton, $132,000; commercial intercourse, $22,400; general bank duty, $85,000; internal revenue, $11,000,000.

The New York *Herald's* Montreal correspondent states that the publication of the negotiations growing out of the failure of the Canadian Commissioners to effect in Washington a revival of the Reciprocity Treaty, created much excitement. The provincial merchants are very much depressed by their trade prospects for the coming year, but the Government organs recommend to find consolation in the assumption that this reciprocity failure will hasten the realization of the Provincial Confederation scheme. The Ministers are now determined to make another vigorous effort to carry the latter into completion, but there is a strong opposition to it among the people, and a bitter contest on the matter is anticipated.

S. Goodale, one of the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad, is now in Washington, direct from Texas, and has delivered to the Senate numerously signed petitions from various parties of the South; one from the City Council of Vicksburg, praying for a Southern connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. Some of them define clearly the vast importance to the South and North of such connection; and it is believed that Congress will provide for a railroad to the Pacific coast, connecting with Fort Gibson, through the Indian territory.

Arrangements have been made for a memorial address on the life and character of Henry Winter Davis, to be delivered by Senator Cresswell on the 23d inst. The Secretaries of the House usually appropriated to ladies are to be reserved for those provided with tickets. Only one ticket to the Senate gallery is issued to Representatives. The gentlemen's gallery is to be opened to the public without tickets. The President, the Supreme Court and the Cabinet officers have been invited. Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, will preface the delivery of the address by reading the Declaration of Independence.

The military commission which tried G. B. Lamar, Esr., for cotton frauds, some weeks ago, have sentenced him to three years' imprisonment, and a fine of $25,000. Lamar has been released on bail until the President can examine the evidence in the case.

PERSONAL.

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DRESSING FOR CHURCH.

Has anybody heard the bell?
You have?—dear me, I know I'm full well!
I'll never dress in time!
For mercy's sake, come help me, Lucie,
If I make my hair look very fierce—
This silk is quite sublime!

Here, lace this caller for me—do;
Is that? you say? pooh take the shoe!
Please, Lucie, try and hide it—
Just think, it's Sunday, and, my soul,
I cannot wear it with a hole!
The men will surely spy it.

They're always peeping at our feet,
(Tips', to me sure, they needn't peep,
The way we hold our dresses!)
I'll disappoint some, though, to-day!
And cross myself, pray did you say?
Don't laugh at my distresses!

Now Lucie, pray feel my waterfall,
Do you think it large? ain't it too small?
What bother these things give.
My Rats and Mice, do they set straight?
Please hurry, Lucie, I know I'm late—
"Here's Willie," as I live.

How splendidly the silk will rustle!
(Cream hand my "self-adjusting bustle,"
My corset and my hoop.)
There now, I'll take five skirts or six—
Do hurry, Lucie, and help me fix,
You know I cannot stoop!

"How shall I say my prayers to day?"
As if girls went to church to pray!
How can you be so foolish?
Here, damp this ribbon in cologne;
"What for?" to paint, you silly one?
Child, Lucie, don't be mulish.

Now then, my hat—how he abhors
This thing—its big as all out doors—
The frightful sugar coop!
Thank Heaven, my cross is handsome, too,
It cost enough to be, I know—
(Straighten this hurtful hoop!)

My handkerchief and gloves you'll find
Just in that drawer. Lucie, are you blind?
(Does my dress trail?)
It's all the fashion now, you know;
(Pray, does the paint and powder show
Through my bonnet veil?)

Thank you, my dear, I believe I'm dressed;
The saints be praised! the day of rest
Comes only once in seven.
For it, on all the other six,
This trouble I should have to fix,
I'd never get to Heaven!

European Fashions.

[From the Paris Le Follet, February 1.]

We cannot but remark the striking contrast at present existing between the toilets for ball and visiting, and those for at home dress. The latter are distinguished by their simplicity, plain shades, thick materials and little trimmings; while, for full dress, the thinnest and most gauzy materials—skirt upon skirt—looking truly fairy-like. Among the gauzes most in fashion, we may mention the chambery. It is made in patterns of wide stripes of pink, green, blue, &c., on a white ground, or with narrow satin stripes. Also the chambery satin gauze, a brilliant material, with satin bands of a medium width, edged with black. This gauze is made in all colors. Then there is the marquis gauze, transparent as a vapor, with bands of taffetas rather far apart; others with very narrow stripes across, upon a narrow ground spotted over with patterns in color. For toilets *de ville* there are two materials that may be noticed as in favor—the *neigeuse*, entirely of wool, dotted all over with small irregular spots, which, when of white, reminds one of a snow storm; but the dots are made in all colors, although the ground is always black. The other material is a thick poplin, dotted with silver and small patterns. This is also made in a variety of shades, and is one of the prettiest novelties of the season. We were told that gold, silver, &c., would be supplant flowers as ornaments for ball dresses; but this is certainly not the case. Many evening dresses are made of two materials—the under skirt of tulle bouillonne; the upper of satin, ending in points, and cut up at each side; the body being open and also under-sleeves, and just laced together with a cord. Notwithstanding the inconvenience of the long trains when dancing, no ball dress is made without one, though the front of the skirt must be sufficiently short to leave the feet at liberty. Velveteen is more and more worn, not merely for an entire toilet, but also for at home dress. When made with a vesta, and trimmed with fur (chinchilla is perhaps the favorite), it has a very *distingue* appearance. It is used also to form part of the toilet. For instance, a skirt of black taffetas, draped over a skirt of violet or brown velveteen, and small paletot of the same. This costume, of course, is only fit for driving; not for visiting. Cluny lace is still much worn as a trimming for taffetas; for satin point d'Alencon, or some other rich lace, must be used. We may just mention, before commencing our description of dress, that the reign of cuirass is decidedly continues; they are made in such variety and worn with ball as well as soiree dress.

A toilet of white tulle; upon the skirt five bouillons, separated by light tufts of helige roses, fastened one to the other by chains of pearls. Tunic of tulle, worked with pearls, and caught up at the side by a large branch of helige roses, and a double chain of pearls from the waist. Low body, with drapery; in the front and on the shoulders tufts of roses, fastened by three rows of pearls, which hang over the bertha.

A robe of white gauze, with two skirts. At the bottom of the under one is a flounce, upon which there are five narrow biases of blue satin, dotted with gold stars. The upper skirt is draped in six places by branches of myosotis, with gold hearts, which are carried up to the waist, gradually decreasing in size.

A dress of white crape, embroidered with pink and silver spots. At the bottom of the skirt a wide band of pink satin under a flounce of lace. The body is made with a pink corsiet, covered with lace, from which hang two long scarf ends, also of satin covered with lace.

An evening dress for a young girl, of white tulle. Pain skirt, over four rich five skirts, each of tulle, with rouleaux of white satin round the bottom. Low body, with berthe edged with rouleaux. Three bandelettes of silver in the hair, and a rose at the side, just above the ear.

A dress of white tulle over white satin. The underskirt is trimmed with bouillonnes with rouleaux of pink satin between. The upper skirt is of lace, looped up at each side by wreaths of roses and leaves. Low body of tulle, draped over satin. Very short sleeves. A bouquet of roses in front and one on each shoulder, forming epaulets.

A pink satin skirt, very much gored, with a long train. At the bottom of the skirt a deep flounce of black Chantilly; and above that a guipure formed of black beads. The body is covered a l' Espagnole, with black lace, and point de Venise in pearl beads.

A third toilet consisted of a light blue gros grain, trimmed with very rich Cluny lace, placed en tablier. The same lace is placed as a tommelier, carried across the shoulders, forming epaulets, and a berthe at the back. The body pointed both back and front, with a bow of blue satin and strings of pearls at the side. The skirt quite plain, very much gored, with a long train.

A fourth toilet was of moire poneeau, trimmed with guipure, Louis XV. style. The skirt, sleeves and body ornamented with bows of poneeau satin ribbon, fastened to the dress with jewels.

A dress of tulle bouillonne, spotted with silver, with a short overskirt of light blue satin, cut in deep points, trimmed just within the edge with a silver cord, forming an ornament in each point. Low body of tulle bouillonne, with corsiet of blue satin. Sleeves of tulle, with silver bows.

A dress of violet velvet, opened in front over satin of the same color, with silver buttons down the centre. The velvet skirt long round the bottom a narrow band of gray feathers. The body is very open, over a waistcoat of satin, and is trimmed to match the skirt.

A black velvet robe, opened over one of light blue satin, and trimmed round the bottom with a plisse of blue satin. Rows of wide black lace are placed round the bottom of the velvet skirt, the blue forming a transparency, and a flounce falling over the blue plisse. A vesta over a waistcoat of satin. The sleeves very open, a la Louis, and underneath of white sleeves of satin.

A robe of black pouil de soie, with large white satin spots. Each spot is open about a quarter of a yard up, over an underskirt of black velvet. The silk skirt is scalloped and trimmed with a black black and white cord. High body, with basques, scalloped and turned back with black velvet.

The "Marie Stuart," "Montespan," "La Valiere," "Espagnole," "Pamela" and "Duchesse" sunsets have been described from the time they were first worn. We shall find the same models our principal reunions of elegant women, are of course being taken that the color of the onnet should either match or contrast well with the rest of the toilet.

A very pretty model, the form "Medicis," is of white satin bouillonne, with edge of lilac velvet, curled feather at the side, and barbe of black lace falling over the crown.

A second bonnet, in the same style, was of white velours royal, trimmed with blue satin, and gold sequins. The strings were white, trooches with gold and blue. The inside was trimmed with gold sequins.

A fanchon bonnet of ruby velvet, with fall of Brantilly at the back. Flowers of tulle and silver. Bandeau of tulle and silver chains.

A white velvet bonnet, trimmed with cameos, green and gold. Inside a flat feather, formed of green moss, the ends tipped with gold.

A black velvet bonnet, with plain front and ear curtain. At the side a black cameo, from which fell two wreaths of small bows, ending in tassels, and fastened at the back under another cameo. Bandeau of velvet, with a bow in the middle, and a cameo in the centre of the bow.

A bonnet of blue satin and velvet—on the crown a fanchon, trimmed with guipure, and fastened at the back with marabouts. Bandeau of velvet, trimmed with white guipure and small silver stars. Strings of blue velvet.

White velvet bonnet, quite plain. At the side small bird with wings and tail extended. Bandeau of green velvet, trimmed with pearl ornaments. Strings of green velvet. The same bonnet has an equally good effect, made in black velvet, the rims of the bird, bandeau and strings being carefully matched.

Dress bonnets are made of poncean, blue or Regina" trimmed with lace and gold; and one capotes of white satin embroidered in gold, with bullion and fall of lace over the bignon.

The coiffure greeque is still in favor, either is beads, ramees, or gold cord; but flowers mixed with gold leaves and bandelettes of gold cord form an elegant coiffure, and may be arranged in a soft any style.

MORMON DIVORCE CASE IN AN ENGLISH COURT.

Interesting Facts about the Case.

A London letter to the Chicago *Journal* serves up the following dish: We have had a case in our Divorce Court this week that has puzzled even the great light of British jurisprudence, Sir James Wilde. Curiously enough, it was an American case, and the applicant is an individual well known to you by reputation (such as it is) being no other than the famous Mormon Elder Hyde, who, it appears, was sent on a mission by Brigham Young, to the Sandwich Islands, where he renounced Mormonism, and did not return to Utah, but found his way back to England, from whence he emigrated some years ago. He is now editing a weekly paper, and also officiating as a dissenting minister, in the town of Derby. The facts appear to be that Hyde and a friend named Prince, went out to Utah in company with a family named Hawkins, and that, after their arrival in Utah, Hyde was married to one of the Misses Hawkins by Brigham Young, according to the Mormon ceremonies. After Hyde's renunciation of Mormonism, his wife refused to return to him, and subsequently married another Mormon named Woodmansee, by whom she has had several children, and with whom she is still living in Utah. Hyde is, I believe, anxious to marry again here, and hence the suit for divorce. Mr. M. Fisher, of New York, was called as a witness, who testified that the marriage in Utah could be recognized throughout the United States as a valid one, and this alone gives Hyde any *status* in an English court. Without this testimony the case would doubtless have been turned intentionally out of court, but, after the Judge heard the rest of the testimony, and reserved his decision, in order to examine the subject at leisure. From his remarks I judge that he will not grant a divorce in form, but pronounce the marriage a polygamous one, such as no Court in christendom (except, of course in the United States, which his lordship perhaps thinks not in christendom) can for a moment recognize.

Prince was also one of the witnesses, and came to his way a sort of wit. He, too, has abandoned Mormonism. In one of the reports of the trial, he was made to say that while at Great Salt Lake he had seen a man with a dozen wives sleeping together in the same room, and corrected an error of fact, he addressed a letter to the editor of the *Star*, which is so very funny that I quote it verbatim. He says:

"I said I had seen four (not a dozen) wives of one man in a small room, containing three or four beds, separated from each other by curtains only. This was to me a most distressing case, as three of the women were sisters—very pretty, accomplished girls—who were married to this Mormon 'elder' on the same day. I believe he had some claim on them through assisting the family in going out there."

This is his letter, but the pith and wit of it (as is said of ladies' letters) lies in the postscript, which reads thus:

"P. S. After reading the above, you will not be surprised to hear that he was a *butcher* by trade!"

I must say I do not know what he means, but that is what he says.

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One large lot of finely dressed granite stone.
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Warehouse No. 61 Wood street, between Third and Fourth, embracing Store Rooms in first and second stories, with cellar; from April. Apply to
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fe12-1f 133 FOURTH STREET.

FOR RENT.—The
THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE,
No. 273 Liberty street, now occupied by Alexander King, Esq. Apply to
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
fe8-2w No. 115 Wood street.

FOR RENT.
A LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE,
at Johnson's Station, A. V. RR. Address
THOMAS W. BELL,
fe10-2w Lock Box 104, Pittsburgh P. O.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.
A BRICK HOUSE,
AND 21 ACRES OF GROUND, at Hulton's Station, A. V. RR. A splendid orchard of choice fruit, soft water, and very desirable for a country residence. For terms, &c., address
THOMAS W. BELL,
fe10-2w Lock Box 104, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR RENT—
NO. 33 DIAMOND ALLEY.
A three story brick store. Inquire at
ja31-tf EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

TO LET—
A LOT OF GROUND,
Above Smithfield street, running through from First to Second streets, 100 feet wide by 150 feet deep. This Lot is very eligible for a CARRIAGE SHOP, BRASS FOUNDRY, or any manufacturing business requiring considerable room. Possession given June 1, 1866. Apply to
ja18-tf LYON, SHORB & CO.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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NO. 2 STONY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
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(Successors to Shirk & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANT

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting in Birmingham Last Night—Opposition to the New License Bill.

A meeting was held in the United Presbyterian Church (Rev. W. W. Colman's), on Liberty street, in Birmingham, under the auspices of the Birmingham Temperance League, last evening, which was called by a committee appointed for that purpose. The meeting was well attended, and a great amount of interest manifested in the temperance cause. The meeting was called to order by calling Rev. John Burke to the chair, and appointing Mr. A. N. McGonnigle, Secretary.

Rev. W. W. Coleman moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions to be presented for the action of the meeting, which was carried. The chair appointed Rev. W. W. Coleman, Rev. P. S. Davies and David McCutcheon, Esq., as the committee.

After a brief absence, the committee returned and presented the following:

The committee appointed by this meeting to draft resolutions respecting the new Liquor Bill now pending before our State Legislature, would offer the following resolutions for your action:

Resolved, 1. That we are opposed to the passage of this new liquor bill, because of the presumption on which it is based, viz: the inefficiency of our present license law; because of the changes it proposes to make; because of the circumstances of its origin; because of objectionable reasons urged in its behalf; because of the method resorted to to effect its passage; because of its baneful effects if passed; and it is with these views we regard it as practically a bargain and sale of Allegheny county, to the vile rum-selling interest, and an attempt to throw open upon us the floodgates of intemperance, pauperism and misery.

Resolved, 11. That our state senators, Messrs Bigham and Critchfield, in introducing and voting for such a bill, and that too without obtaining the sentiment on the part of the people, and without their knowledge and consent, have not acted true to the best interests of this county, and have justly exposed themselves to the indignation of their constituents, at least to the temperance portion of them.

Resolved, III. That we instruct the members of the House of Representatives from this county, to use their influence, voice and vote against the passage of the bill, and if so, we will award them our highest praise, warmest thanks and hearty support.

Resolved, IV. That any change be made in the present license law, that in addition to the present restrictions, we recommend the adoption of the following principles: "That no license to sell intoxicating drinks as a beverage be granted, except on a petition of a majority of the legal voters in the ward, borough or township, where said license is to be sold."

Mr. A. N. McGonnigle arose and spoke in opposition to the new license bill. He said that intemperance is the strong argument in favor of without increasing it, as it would should this bill pass. He was satisfied with the existing law. Referring to the increase of revenue to the county, should the bill pass, he asked what was that to the increased curse it would bring to the community? He said that always heretofore he had faith in Senator Graham, but his last act would cost him enemies of his best friends. This bill printed some time since, was never circulated among the temperance men, and his general impression is that it was given to the liquor sellers.

Rev. W. W. Coleman said that the present liquor law was not as good as it ought to be, yet he preferred it ten-fold to that of the new bill. He said every man that favors a license to sell must be a good, sober and industrious citizen, but under the new bill any one can procure a license by paying a stipulated sum. There is but one liquor shop now existing in Manchester, and he hoped he could say the same of their borough. The passage of the new bill would increase crime and vice. The speaker paid a high tribute to Judge Sterrett, and said that no matter how defective the law is, he would do nothing but what was just and right.

Rev. P. S. Davies was opposed to the passage of the new bill. Upon a first glance at the bill it would make one believe that it was in favor of the temperance cause, but a careful study would convince all that it was a liquor dealer's bill. The bill proposes that those living on the south side of the Monongahela river can obtain a license for half the price that those do who live in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Why is this distinction made? It only increases the enormity of that side of the river. The speaker reviewed at some length the bill, strongly protesting against its passage.

R. B. Carnahan, Esq., United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, stated that he was authorized to state that the new bill never originated in the Republican County Executive Committee, as was rumored. He denounced the statement that Judge Sterrett approved of the bill. He was opposed to the new bill as well as the present law, his opinion being concurred in by most of the county officials. He said that the court ought not be compelled to investigate cases of license, as they have enough other business to attend to, license business ought to be left to a Board of Inspectors, appointed for the purpose, whose duty it should be to attend to these cases and not to have the power vested in the Court or Treasurer of the county.

John Larkin, Esq., said that the County Executive Committee disposed of the new bill by laying it on the table. He was opposed to the bill, but spoke in high praise of Senator Graham, Senator Graham, in the meeting in Allegheny, said that he came there to hear the views of the people, and that it was not yet too late to take action against the bill. Mr. Lambie proved that the second time Mr. Vandeventer and Senators Bigham and Graham, he stricken out. He was opposed by Messrs. Coleman, McGonnigle and Davies. It was considerably discussed on both sides, and it finally resulted in the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted.

The assemblage adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, in the Baptist Church, in South Pittsburgh.

THE NEVIN POISONING CASE.

The Result of the Chemical Analysis—No Poison Discovered—Verdict of Death from Natural Causes—Mrs. Nevin's Discharge Recommended.

The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson to investigate into the circumstances attendant upon the death of John L. Nevin, who died at his residence in Lower St. Clair township, on the 15th of October last, and for which the wife has been incarcerated in the county jail for several months, on suspicion of having administered poison to him, re-assembled at the Mayor's office last evening, and proceeded with the investigation.

Prof. Benjamin L. Hillson, of Western University, who had been selected to make a chemical analysis of the remains, was sworn, and testified as follows: On the 6th inst., Coroner Clawson brought to me in my rooms in the University, a jar which he said contained portions of the remains of a human being, and asked me to analyze them for poison. I took the jar, opened it, and found it to contain most of the abdominal viscera and a portion of the thoracic viscera. I first examined the parts carefully to see if there was any change, but the parts were so much decomposed that I was not able to determine whether the change had been produced from decomposition or other causes. I noticed, however, quite a number of black specks—half a dozen, perhaps—which I removed with forceps and placed in water, when they spread out, having the appearance of paper. On examining them with a microscope, I found them to be small pieces of skin. I also noticed a goodly number of hairs about an inch and a half in length, and upon examining them with a microscope, found them to be human, and of a reddish brown color. I therefore concluded that they were parts of the subject which had become mixed with the viscera, by which I removed with forceps and placed first selected for chemical analysis the stomach and small intestines, and after a careful examination collected nothing of a poisonous character. I next took a part of the rectum, and after a careful analysis failed to discover poison. I then made a third analysis, taking parts of the liver, spleen, lungs and a small quantity of the blood, and made a careful analysis with like result.

Cross-examination—The Presinius and Babo method of chemical analysis was the one I adopted. I found no trace of poison whatever.

Dr. W. Denney, who assisted the deceased, during his sickness, was examined, and gave his evidence substantially the same as he had given before Mayor Lowry at the first hearing in the case.

The jury then rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from natural causes, and recommended the Court to discharge Mrs. Nevin. Mrs. Nevin was immediately set at liberty. Mrs. Nevin was committed to jail finality for trial, but it is probable that she will be brought before the Court to-day and released. Her case is a hard one, she having been arrested on an idle rumor and incarcerated in prison for over two months. The result of the chemical analysis and the verdict of the jury completely exonerates her from the serious charge which had been preferred against her.

THE OAKLAND PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The people of Oakland met on Monday evening, and appointed a committee to meet the officers of the Oakland Passenger Railway Company, at the invitation of the President. The citizens of Oakland complain that when oats were seventy cents per bushel, and hay at fifty dollars a ton, the fare was doubled, and now, when oats have fallen to forty-six cents, and dull at that, and the company buy hay at sixteen dollars, the high fare is insisted on. It is also objected that the cars run at a fast pace, are dirty, and there are too few of them. An adjourned meeting of the citizens will be held on Saturday evening next.

ROWDIES APPREHENDED.—Yesterday morning at an early hour, a fight occurred between a number of men, on Smithfield street, near Water, when officer Jordan interfered and arrested one of the ringleaders. A rescue was then attempted, during which the officer was roughly used, but he carry them across the bridge, but were followed by a large detachment of the night watch, who arrested six of the number. Their names are John and James Nagle, Patrick Kelly, Daniel Campbell, John Hays, and Jeremiah Murphy. They were locked up until morning, when the Mayor committed them to jail, in default of bail, to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by officer Jordan.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—John McKeon appeared before this magistrate yesterday and preferred a charge of larceny as bailee against Dennis Brannon. McKeon keeps a livery stable on Sixth street, and Brannon hired a horse and buggy from him on Monday. He returned the buggy, but kept the horse which was valued at two hundred dollars. Brannon was committed to jail in default of bail for trial. John R. Large, for Nancy Large, made information charging Robert and Jane Robb with taking forcible possession of deponent's house in Jefferson township. The accused were held for trial. J. Gray charged J. R. Gardner with keeping and maintaining a nuisance, Mr. Gardner is proprietor of the Opera House, and it is alleged the water runs down from there and enters the store of Mr. Gray on the first floor, thereby damaging goods belonging to deponent. Held for a hearing. James Hill was charged by E. C. Stewart with larceny as bailee. It is alleged that Hill converted to his own use a wagon valued at eighty dollars, the property of deponent. Hill was arrested and held in $500 bail for his appearance at Court. Charles McCarthy and Wyanie McCarthy made oath charging Joseph Perry with assault and battery and surety of the peace. The prosecutors are sufferers by the late fire. Perry was held in the sum of $200 bail in each case for trial. Ann Weisenberger charged her husband George Weisenberger with assault and battery. Ann stated that George did without just cause or provocation beat and abuse her. The parties reside on Cherry alley. A warrant was issued. Geo. Sherer was charged by his wife Margaret Sherer with surety of the peace. The parties live in Reserve township, and George getting angry with his wife threatened to take her life. On the fault of bail George was committed to jail for trial. A hearing was had in the cross-suits of Hugh Wightman, Joseph Brady, Wm. Farrand and others, which resulted in each of the parties being held for $500 bail for trial at Court.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Nancy Edwards charged Charles and Mary Butler with assault and battery. A warrant was issued. Anna Maddocks made oath charging Emma Maddocks with assault. The parties reside at Girty's Run. Emma was committed to jail in default of bail.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—Robert Hastings made information yesterday against Raswell Madden, charging him with malicious mischief. The offense consisted in Madden breaking open a door leading to deponent's dwelling house in Birmingham. Hastings also charged Madden with surety of the peace. The accused was arrested and held to bail to answer the charge in each case.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

First Anniversary Meeting—Reports of the Officers of the Society.

The first anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the two cities, was held last evening in Christ M. E. Church, Penn street. The attendance was large, and the exercises were very interesting. After a voluntary had been performed by the choir, Rev. S. F. Jones offered up the opening prayer. Rev. W. A. Davidson, pastor of the Liberty Street M. E. Church, who had been selected by the ladies to preside, then explained the object of the meeting, after which the congregation joined in singing a hymn. The following report of the Board of Managers was read by Professor Milton B. Goff, of the Western University:

MANAGERS' REPORT.

At the close of the first year of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, the managers deem it proper to lay before the Society the following report:

On the 13th of November, 1864, a number of ladies and ministers convened in Smithfield M. E. Church, to project the plan of a Ladies' Home Missionary Society. Rev. W. A. Davidson was called to the chair, and Rev. R. T. Miller appointed Secretary. After the opening exercises, the chairman set before the meeting more fully than had been previously brought to our notice, the absolute necessity of the existence of such an organization in our midst, and exhorted us, that our grand object should be to supply the spiritual wants of the destitute of these cities and vicinity, by the establishment of missionaries, establishing sabbath schools, and as far as lies in our power, to build up churches. The Constitution of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Cincinnati, with such amendments as the Society might advisable, was adopted as the Constitution of their society; and accordingly managers, from the members of the Methodist Episcopal Churches included within the intended working limits of the society, were elected. Having duly organized, we at once placed two active, zealous missionaries in the field, Rev. Jones Hoilingshead and Rev. Harvey Long, who have been untiring in their efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of the unfortunate among us, and their success has been truly gratifying. The Gospel has been carried to those who, from force of circumstances, or from utter indifference to their souls' salvation, had been deprived of its sacred influence, and many deathless souls through this medium, been made glad by drinking at the fount of "living water." Twelve hundred and eighty-two missionary visits have been made. Three hundred and eighty four thousand and forty-three pages of tracts have been distributed, besides other religious reading matter, and none but our Father in Heaven can ever know of the wonderful effects of these missions in desolate homes, telling of joy and gladness to the grief-stricken heart, and promises of good to the believer.

Through the instrumentality of the Dorcas Society, a very beneficent course it would belong to the community? He said that always heretofore he had faith in Senator Graham, but his last act would cost him enemies of his best friends. This bill printed some time since, was never circulated among the temperance men, and his general impression is that it was given to the liquor sellers.

Rev. W. W. Coleman said that the present liquor law was not as good as it ought to be, yet he preferred it ten-fold to that of the new bill. He said every man that favors a license to sell must be a good, sober and industrious citizen, but under the new bill any one can procure a license by paying a stipulated sum. There is but one liquor shop now existing in Manchester, and he hoped he could say the same of their borough. The passage of the new bill would increase crime and vice. The speaker paid a high tribute to Judge Sterrett, and said that no matter how defective the law is, he would do nothing but what was just and right.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, February 20—P. M.

The local money market is well supplied with loanable funds, which borrowers can obtain on good paper at from eight to ten per cent., according to the security. In some instances as high as fifteen per cent. is given when the notes are doubtful or time most ample. There is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations. Railroad shares, like Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Connellsville, and Allegheny Valley, have not undergone any change in price that is worthy of special remark. Municipal and county bonds are occasionally picked up quietly at our last quotations. Bank stocks are steady in price. For the Merchants' National 59 is bid; the Fourth National is held at 112, and 108½ is bid for the People's.

The Gold market has ruled pretty steady for a week. The stock of the precious metal is now 75,000 dollars. The fifty-one millions on hand according to the last Treasury report has been lessened about five millions during the past week. It was dealt out so cautiously that no sudden decline in the premium was produced. Government stocks continue firm and in demand from investing parties. Confidence in these securities grows broader and deeper under the steady flow of internal revenue into the Treasury, and they readily absorb the surplus capital of the country.

—The differences between the banks and Treasury spinner, regarding the rate on deposits, are yet far from an adjustment. At the last meeting of the New York banks of associated banks, 5,991,261 in cash was added to the surplus reserve, making $1,121,861 in excess of the 25 per cent. required. Among the sales were Extra Family Whiter Wheat sold at $16 for choice, $15 50@15 90 for good to fair, $15 for 1st quality, $14 50@14 75 for 2d do, $13 50@14 for 3d do, $12 50@13 for 4th do, $11 50@12 for 5th do, $10 50@11 for 6th do, $9 50@10 for 7th do, $8 50, and 75 bbls do $8 25@8 40. The largest single sale of Red Wheat was 600 bbls at $13 25@13 50.

RUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was dull with a light demand for the limited supply. Price has fallen at the rates demanded. Sales 10 bbls at $9 00 per barrel.

BEANS—Are now offered in large variety. Sales 20 bushels at $2 25@2 75 per bushel.

CHEESE—The market was unchanged as regards prices or demand. Sales Goshen, 80 boxes, 22½@23c; other factory, 20@21c.

BACON—The demand was principally confined to hams and shoulders, the former of which the receipts we have no large loss to fall back on. There is sufficient for the trade for a month or two, and prices are held at 14½@15c. Sides—Sales 4,000 lbs ribbed, 12½c; 9c; sugar-cured hams, 2,000 lbs, 17½@18c; 2,000 do, 23½@24c.

BULK MEATS—Were firm at unchanged prices, viz: 16 bbls Rump Beef—Was in regular demand. Sales 50 lbs sugar cured 24c; 9 lbs do 25c.

LARD—Prices have further declined. We note sales 35 bbls No. 1 at at 11 86 @ gallon.

BUTTER—Was in good demand, with an improved demand. Among the sales were 15 packages at 26, 46@47c. Roll—Sales in bags very high.

EGGS—Scarce and in demand. Holders were demanding 30c. Stock light.

HOMINY—The market appears to be overstocked. Prices are droopingly. Sales 50 bbls at 6½@7c.

CORNMEAL—We note sales 500 lbs at 6½@7c.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply on hand at present is large. Prices were generally lower. We note sales of Apples—30 sacks 16c; 10 do eastern, 16c. Peaches—Sales 5 bbls at 16c.

POTATOES—The demand was fair and sales were liberal to Cincinnati, Wheeling and Parkersburg. We note sales of 200 bbls at 55 50; 50 bbls do at $1 40; 220 bush from store at $1 50; 100 bush G. Duncan, 10 00; by Miss M. Lard—not much doing. Sales country at 16@17c; city 18c.

CRANBERRIES—Not very native. Sales 15 bbls cultivated at $8; common, $14.

ONIONS—Sales 50 bbls at 70@75c. The demand is improving.

HAY—The sales were not large. The offerings were in great variety. Sales 20 tales at $16 ₱ ton. Sales of 10 loads at the Diamond market at $18.

APPLES—The market was steady but not very active. Sales 50 bbls at $6 50@7 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN.—The market appears unsettled, sales being made at a variety of prices. Oats—Sales of 400 bushels at store at 74c; 1,200 do at 75c; 200 bush at 76c; 2 car loads on track at 42c; 100 bushels Pennsylvania from store at 45c; 600 bushels do at 46c; 1,000 bushels do at auction of 600 bushels. Barley—Sales of 300 bushels spring at $1 40; 100 bushels do at $1 45. The Corn Market too unsettled to quote correctly.

Provisions—Sales of 1,000 bushels at depot, $1 50 per bushel.

SEEDS—Market steady; sales 30 bush fresh at $2 80, Clover—Sales 120 bush at $9 90. Timothy—Sales 75 bush prime, at $4 50.

FISH—Sales 20 half barrels White Fish, at $10. Lake Herring—sales 20 half barrels, at $7 00@8 00.

LEAD—Market dull and nominal. Sales pressed, and sales of 30 pigs Galena at 12c.

LIME—Sales of 200 barrels are unchanged. Sales of 25 bbls at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

GROCERIES—There is nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair, and sales were freely made. As prices have undergone no change we omit figures.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1866.

The oil market yesterday was inactive. We do not look for brisk times in the oil business until after the river opens and the roads are in better condition. The supply of crude oil outside of that held by refiners is very light, whilst the sales for future delivery will foot up a large figure. So far as relates to prices we have in our possession a list of the transactions reported and for bbls, and 24@25c for packages included, appear to be the standard figures, at least for the present. What effect the receipts from Oil City will have on the market is nearly all matter of guess work. We have worked together pleasantly for the past year, and acquaintances have been made and friendships formed, which, had it not been for this Society, in all probability would have been unknown to each other. Many of the year, all are found in their places, with but one exception. The brightest and happiest face of our number is missing. Mrs. Anson B. Colton, formerly our most efficient Treasurer, in the morning of life, having finished the work given her to do, it was said of her: It is enough; come up higher. Truly "God moves in a mysterious way." The retrospect of the past year's work is gratifying and encouraging. Its success is in the influence and great results are not to be obtained in a day. But from the success attending our endeavors during the past twelve months, we have every encouragement to continue in the cause we have espoused, relying upon which there is none greater. And may the blessings of our Heavenly Father, which has rested upon this society, crown our labors with success in years that are to come.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA A. ALEXANDER, Cor. Sec.

The following reports of Missionaries by Rev. J. Hollingshead, of the west side, and Rev. Harvey and Rev. W. Long, was then read:

MISSIONARIES' REPORT.

Missionary visits	1,282
Sermons preached	218
Sabbath school addresses	69
Funerals attended	18
Tracts distributed, pages	48,445
Sabbath school books distributed	153,844

This does not include Bibles, Testaments or Hymns.

No. of mission classes	5
" members	110
" accessions during the year	40
" deaths	1
" baptisms	30
" mission schools	5
" officers and teachers	77
" scholars	532
" books in libraries	1,125
" Sabbath Sermons delivered to Catechumens taken	104
" scholars converted	18

Money raised for carrying on our work, and for the poor.....$1,121 61

Mrs. Rev. W. A. Davidson, in account with Ladies' Home M. E. Missionary Society.

Liberty Street Church.—Collected by Mrs. Rev. W. A. Davidson, $80 00; by Mrs. John Grier, $20 00; by Mrs. J. E. Hunter, $7 00; by Mrs. S. R. Fulton, 48 50; by Mrs. J. Colford, 47 00; by Mrs. M. Morgan, $2 00—total, $206 50.

Smithfield Street Church.—Collected by Mrs. C. A. Holmes, $60 00; by Mrs. J. Granier, 37 25; by Mrs. J. H. Morrison, 107 65; by Mrs. Rev. W. Lee, $1 00; by Mrs. Youngson, 16 00; by Mrs. Tuthill, 12 00; by Miss S. G. Sheperd, 22 75; by Miss M. Elliott, 28 75—total, $291 40.

Christ Church.—Collected by Mrs. Rev. E. R. Snyder, $20 00; by Mrs. Bradley, $1 00; by Miss M. Kier, 440 50; by Rev. J. H. Ebbert, 29 50; by R. Robison, 22 00; by Miss M. M'Kee, 152 50—total, $265 50.

Pennsylvania Avenue Church.—Collected by Mrs. T. Newhouse, $57 00.

Trinity Church.—Collected by Mrs. J. Paisley, $34 50; by Mrs. S. Greer, 19 00; by Mrs. J. S. Fleming, 40 00—total, $93 50.

Ross Street Church.—Collected by Mrs. W. W. Mair, $60 00; by Mrs. J. W. McIlwaine, 1 75—total, $104 75.

Birmingham Church—Collected by Mrs. D. S. Taylor, $10 00; by Mrs. G. Duncan, 10 00; by Miss M. Krusen, 7 00—total, $47 00.

South Common Church—Collected by Mrs. E. Jones, $6 00; by Mr. Giles, 1—total, $40 00.

Temperanceville Church—Collected by Mrs. L. Wood, $10 00.

Allegheny.—W. W. Blanchard, $50 00; initiation fees, 10 00; fines, 4 25; Mrs. Hoffstat, $2 00—total, $66 25.

EXPENDITURES.

Rev. J. Hollingshead's salary	$1,100 00
Rev. H. Long's salary	1,000 00
Rent	119 46
Relief of sick	5 00
Error	1 00
Printing, stationery, &c	20 80
Balance in treasury	155 59
Total	$2,310 65

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, an address was delivered by Rev. G. B. Snyder, Pastor of Christ Church, in which he gave a brief history of the rise and progress of the Missionaries. His address was very interesting, and gave a very clear and succinct history of the progress of missions in our city.

At the conclusion of Mr. Snyder's remarks, the choir sang the anthem "But in the last days it shall come to pass," in admirable style, after which Rev. Charles A. Holmes delivered a brief address to discourse more particularly on missionary cause. His remarks were practical and to the point.

The reports were then adopted, when the following Board of Managers, selected to serve for the ensuing year, was announced by Rev. S. F. Jones:

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Liberty Street Church—Mrs. John Grier, Mrs. D. Patterson, Mrs. J. C. Hafferty, Mrs. S. R. Fulton, Mrs. G. W. Coffin, Mrs. J. Shallenberger, Mrs. Susan Dory, Mrs. E. S. Finch, Miss Mary Hunter.

Smithfield Street Church—Mrs. Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, Mrs. Rev. J. H. Morrison, Mrs. W. R. Lowe, Mrs. M. Youngson, Mrs. Foutlin, Mrs. Otis Shepherd, Mrs. John Routh, Mrs. Joseph L. Dickson, Miss Sarah G. Shepherd, Miss Ann Elliott, Miss Kate Long, Miss Julia Bowers.

Christ Church.—Mrs. Rev. E. R. Snyder, Mrs. A. Bradley, Mrs. L. M. Kier, Mrs. J. H. Ebbert, Mrs. R. Robinson, Mrs. John Moorhead, Miss McKee.

Pennsylvania Avenue.—Mrs. Rev. J. A. Miller, Mrs. Thomas Snowden, Mrs. J. McCune, Mrs. John Murphy, Mrs. John Sargeant, Miss Fanny Coon.

Trinity Church.—Mrs. Rev. W. B. Watkins, Mrs. J. Paisley, Mrs. J. S. Fleming, Mrs. S. Grier.

Ross Street Church.—Mrs. W. W. Mair, Mrs. A. Mills.

Ames Chapel.—Mrs. Sarah J. Getty.

A doxology was then sung by the congregation, the benediction pronounced, and the congregation dismissed.

The Board of Managers of the Society will meet on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, in the lecture room of Christ M. E. Church, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers.

Annual Exhibition of the Gymnastic Exhibition.

The annual exhibition of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association took place last evening, at their room in Wilkins Hall. Seats had been arranged for nine hundred persons, but they were found insufficient to accommodate the large number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance. The exercises throughout were admirable, every performer going through his feat in a creditable manner. Some seventeen of the members performed on the rings to bar bells among the most expert being Messrs. Dieret Mitchell, Shippen and McNeeley. On the swinging rings, fifteen members took part. The double trapeze act was well done. Ten little boys formed pyramids in a beautiful manner, eliciting much applause. The "Wrestle for the Lance" was very good, as was also the display of the "manly art" by Messrs. Rees and Evans and Messrs. Biggert and John Hamill. A still dance by five was also good, and quite a pleasing performance. Mr. Boyd, on the single trapeze, and H. Voight and John Hamill in the club exercises, showed great skill and proficiency in their respective exercises, but the most wonderful performance of the evening was that on the flying trapeze by Wm. Hamill. The tumbling and carpet exercises, in which H. Hassan, Fred, Dieret, Mr. McNeeley and others took part, were also remarkably well done. Altogether the exhibition was most successful. The performances were delivered by music by the Great Western Band. The Managers of the Association have good reason to congratulate themselves upon the success of their efforts, and must feel flattered at the request of their delighted audience to repeat the exhibition, which they have agreed to do on Monday evening next.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—Yesterday the lot of ground on Fifth street, adjoining the Adams Express Company's office, thirty feet front and extending back one hundred and twenty feet, was sold by Mr. T. A. McClelland, auctioneer, at $23,500. Col. G. M. Reed, the well known oyster dealer, was the purchaser, who intends erecting a building thereon which will be a credit to the street.

Mr. McClelland also sold by auction a lot of ground in Birmingham, fronting on the Monongahela river, ninety-six by three hundred and ninety feet, for $4,850. Mr. Alexander Chambers, who owns the contiguous property, was the purchaser.

A POCKET BOOK was lost yesterday in the neighborhood of the Postoffice. The finder can retain the money, by returning the Railroad ticket to this office. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, has received the last number of that sterling British periodical, the Sunday Magazine, edited by Rev. Dr. Guthrie. Pittock also received yesterday that favorite magazine for little people, "Our Young Folks," and Scribe's Monthly, for March. All the latest publications can be had at Pittock's.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find *Brown's Bronchial Troches* beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation for affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual. ed:tfw.

Chicago Provision Market.

February 19.—Henry Milward & Co. in their weekly circular of yesterday last, state, that the market for the past week has been dull and dragging. The daily accounts from the east have not been favorable, and operators have been waiting for the closing of our packing season prior to taking stock. Most of the packers are closing their houses.

"The stock of barrel pork now here consists of 41,306 barrels of clear and mess, 1,063 barrels prime mess, 1,339 barrels prime and extra prime, and 1,571 barrels rumps. Total 45,284 barrels. We have no data to fix us the stock at the corresponding period in 1865, but on the 15th of March, when we did take stock, it consisted of 409 barrels clear, 74,722 barrels mess, 73,671 barrels prime mess, 2,166 barrels rumps, and 1,691 barrels prime and extra prime. Total 151,668 barrels. The Chicago *Tribune*, at the same time, by adding the receipts from the country to the packers' returns, and deducting the shipments, made the stock 168,148 barrels. The stock of cut meats, including Hamilton middles, amounts to 15,820,000 pounds of sugar cured packed hams to 20,345 tierces, or about 5,000,000 lbs, and of shoulders 10,000 packages, almost exclusively tierces. We have no means of furnishing the stock of these products at the corresponding period last year. The receipts since the 1st of January, 1865, amount to 14,889,000 lbs, 3,091,261 lbs cut meats, and 2,728,337 lbs of lard, and the shipments to 42,691 bbls pork, 14,067,200 lbs cut meats, and 2,191,932 lbs of lard. For the corresponding period in 1865 the receipts were 19,240 bbls of pork, 4,229,641 lbs of cut meats, and 1,838,945 lbs of lard, and the shipments, 17,723 bbls of pork, 3,600,000 lbs cut meats, and 1,695,260 lbs of lard. Our shipments this year continue constant and regular. The peculiarities in the position of our markets are being rapidly made apparent. The packing usually done in the country points has this year been done here, even though we have been largely calling off from last season. We commenced the season with a stock of 151,668 barrels, and have went into immediate consumption, and within the past fifty days we have shipped consecutively for immediate consumption, as much work as we have packed, and are to supply us for eight or nine months. Our shipments for the past week amount to 3,135,170 lbs of cut meats, 5,985 bbls of pork, and 1,011,864 lbs of lard. The receipts of hogs for the past week sum up as follows, viz: Drove 10,158, live 15,472, total 25,630, and the shipments 24,355 drove, 1,200 live; total 3,855, leaving 21,800 for local consumption, packers' use, and number left over in the pens. For the corresponding week in 1865 the receipts were: dressed 5,311, live 9,075; total 6,016, and the shipments 2,791 dressed, 1,225 live; total 4,016, leaving 6,262 leaving 9,732 head for packers, local consumption, &c. The packing to the present time, from the 1st of November, stands over 172,000 head. The actual packing would probably be about 180,000 head. The following is the official statement during the week, particularly on live, agreeing to put in 10 cents, and $10 25 for some very extra, and selling down to $8 75@9 00 for good bacon hogs, and $8 25@8 40 for heavy weights dressed, and $8 50@8 75 for prime dressed, and $7 00@7 25 for prime mess, and 4,250 bbls mess at $17 50@17 75, and 1,000 bbls May and June, at $18 00@18 50. Beef hams quiet at $41 00@41 50. Bacon quiet and steady, with a fair demand for long clear, Cumberland cut, and 20 boxes short clear, sellers options, both May and June, at 16½c, and 100 boxes at 16½c, for March cut meats closes firm. The market for products was inactive. There was an effort made to put down the price of barreled pork, but was only partially successful, as there must be a material decline to constitutes its best support. The only sellers have been those packers who have not completed their contracts, and must be a material decline in the prices of the principal articles of provisions to induce speculative purchases. The leading drys were quote bankers' sixty day's sterlings at 109½@110, but cannot sell any important amounts at even 108½.

CINCINNATI.—The favorite steamer Kenton, Capt. J. H. Dunlap, will load in turn for Cincinnati, after the Financier.

THE following boats took their departures yesterday, loaded to their utmost capacity, viz: Winchester, Capt. Hughes, for Memphis; Island No. 3, for New Orleans; Marietta, for Nashville.

THE steamer Importer was unavoidably detained by business but will positively this morning at 10 o'clock. All traveling will do well to expected to be consulted.

CINCINNATI.—The favorite steamer Financier, Capt. Darragh, leaves Saturday for the above point. Persons who have traveled on this popular packet speak flattering terms of her appointments. The first Clerk is Capt. Jesse Russell, one of the best officers that comes to this port.

PARKERSBURG.—The fine passenger steamer "Forest City," Capt. John Graham, leaves this day for Parkersburg and intermediate points at noon. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat is unsurpassed by any in the trade. Passengers of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

HOFOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The favorite passenger steamer Keston, J. H. Dunlap, Commander, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Thursday. This boat is one of the best afloat. She is well found in every respect. Passengers who have travelled with Capt. Dunlap speak in flattering terms of both boat and officers.

STEAMBOAT FREIGHTS.—The following is the freight list by steamers to the following ports as quoted at Cincinnati:

Freights.			
Cincinnati	25	30	25c ₱ 100 lbs.
Louisville	35	40	40c "
Leon	40	45	45c "
Nashville	50	60	60c "
New Orleans	$1 10	$1 25	"

ZANESVILLE.—Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn that the new passenger steamer Financier No. 2, Capt. Wm. Darragh, will leave on Friday at 4 P. M. for Zanesville and intermediate points. This boat is one of the best of the Cincinnati fleet, and in charge of careful, experienced and attentive officers. Will leave regularly every Friday afternoon at the above hour. For freight or passage apply on board or at the office. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

EMMA NO. 3.—Captain J. H. Maratta's new packet has received the finishing touches of the paint brush, and is now ready for the reception of freight. In the construction of this boat Capt. Maratta has displayed his usual good judgment, in a costly and elegant manner. Captain Maratta has established a reputation for building one of the best boats, and if he was not so modest a man he would certainly feel proud of this splendid specimen of naval architecture. We are pleased to learn that a competent friend, Capt. John R. Eakin, takes charge of the line-freight and the name of Shook for him.

River and Oil at City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, February 20—P. M.

The weather is growing colder. No prospect of navigation being resumed.

OIL MARKET—Dull at $5 50 at the City, and $1 50 at the Creek.

From Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CINCINNATI, February 20.

The river is receding slowly, with nine and a half feet in the canal at Louisville. There is considerable heavy ice running.

There have been no departures for Pittsburgh. The Island Queen departed for St. Louis, and the Prima Donna arrived from the same port.

River Dispatches Received on 'Change.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20—NOON.—The water has fallen three inches during the past 24 hours. Navigation is resumed to all points.

ALLEGHENY MARKS—On the bridge indicated ten feet and rising. The principal rise is from this stream.

MONONGAHELA MARKS.—Last evening at twilight there were nine feet water and rising slowly. The weather was very pleasant. Business on the wharf was very animated, and shipments large.

NASHVILLE.—The packet Yorktown, Capt. Eber, will load in turn for Clarksville and Nasville.

SAINT LOUIS.—The packet Lorina, Capt. Sherman, will load in turn for St. Louis.

THE steamers Leonidas, Capt. Cox, Nevada, Capt. Evans, and several other boats are due, and may arrive in port to-day.

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